

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 124, Vol. III.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1872.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in the trade, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles of stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffee not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's Twist, Old Sport, and Aromatic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.
GRAIN.

Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff
SPIRITS.
Blay Whisky—Arheg's and Long Jones'
Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case
J.D.K.Z. Geneva
Burnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's
CORDIALS.
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

WAKATIP BREWERY.

MESSRS SURMAN AND DAVIS
beg to inform the Public of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that, in order to meet the constantly increasing demand for their **ALES**, they have appointed Messrs D. A. JOLLY & Co. their AGENTS IN CROMWELL.

Messrs D. A. JOLLY and Co. will from this date be in a position to supply Wakatip Ale (of prime quality) in bulk or bottle, at prices that will defy competition.

Ale or Porter, 12s per doz.
Queenstown, October 30, 1871.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY,
Do to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisement

I. HALLENSTEIN and Co.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS,

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, ARROWTOWN, & MELBOURNE.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants generally to our Large Stock, as enumerated in this advertisement. It does not detail all the articles we keep, for to do so would be almost impossible. We have endeavoured to enumerate all the principal articles of each class; but every want necessary in a Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral community can be supplied.

All our purchases being for cash, we thus possess an advantage that few are able to avail themselves of.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, with the conviction that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed, and the articles found to be of good value.

Drapery.—The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, and arrangements have been made for regular shipments per each steamer.

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpacas, challies, mohairs, wineys, muslins, prints, coburgs Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.
Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed

Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

Slop Department.—Men's Suits, Paget and sac; boys' ditto, Leopold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker; Trousers and vests, all kinds

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin

Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jain

Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton

Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes

Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings, and sou'-westers; monkey jackets and pilot coats

All the above Goods are to our special order.

Boots and Shoes.—A splendid assortment, consisting of:

Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather

Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet

Men's and boys' boots—elastic-side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half-Wellington, and riding boots; Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne

Gum boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

Carpets.—In tapestry, felt, all-wool kideermminster, drugget; hearth-rugs.

Matting.—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

Ironmongery, Mining Tools, and Agricultural Implements.—Anvils, axes, augers, adzes, balances, bells, bags, blacking, brushes (all kinds), baking-dishes, billies, braces and bits, black-lead, bellows, boilers, bedsteads, bolts, blocks, candlesticks, chains (various), candle-moulds, colanders, compasses, chisels, coal-scuttles, scoop and vase; corkscrews, coffin furniture, cash-boxes, door-scrappers, drippers, egg-whisks, slice and cups; fuse, frying-pans, funnels, files, fenders and fire-irons, fish-hooks, gimblets, grindstones, graters, glue, gridirons, gold-blowers, dishes and sieves, grates, gads, guns, glue-pots, hammers (all kinds), hoes, jelly-moulds, knives, a large assortment; knives and forks, knife-boards, kettles, lanterns, locks, ladles, milk dishes, cans, strainers, sieves, and yokes; measuring tapes, mops, mallets, nails of every kind, pitch, picks, pumps, powder, placers, piping, ploughs, quoits, quicksilver, rules, rope, resin, rivets, rasps, rakes, ship screws, sickles and bats, sloop-pails, saws of all kinds, sieves, seaming twine, sponges, scoops, sheep-shears, saucepans, shovels and spades, spirit-levels, soldering-irons, solder, spokeshaves, shot, steeleyards, scales, screws, staples, stewpans, teapots, trowels, tar, tacks, tubs, tuc-irons, vices, waiters, washing boards and powder, window furniture of all kinds, writing cases, zinc, &c., &c.

Timber and Building Materials.—Shelving, 12 and 14 inches wide; T. and U. Lumber T. and G. Scotch Flooring, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 inch; beaded and plain match lining

Quartering, American hardwood, 3 x 1, 3 x 1 1/2, 3 x 2, 4 x 3, 4 x 6; mouldings, various sizes

Galvanised and painted iron, all sizes; rolled zinc, spouting, brackets, down-piping heads

Screws, nails, locks, hinges, and bolts; doors, glass, raised panel, and plain sashes, all sizes.

Paints, Paperhangings, Oils.—Paints of all kinds; white and red lead; black, green, blue, umbre, ochre, &c.; Oils—raw, boiled, colza, olive, turpentine, &c.; oak and copal varnish, asphaltum, oak-stain, knotting

Paperhangings—a large assortment of drawing-room, sitting-room, bed-room, hall, passage, and ceiling, various; borderings, all kinds.

Tinware of every description, a large assortment, all kinds.

Kitchen Utensils.—Stoves, boilers, saucepans, kettles, &c.

Crockery.—a large and well-assorted department.

Lamps, Glassware, Kerosene, Lampware.—large assortment.

Furniture, Bedding, &c.—Bedsteads: an assortment of French and stump double, single, and children's bedsteads and cots

Chairs: Ladies, Florence, Lincoln, Fillmore, dining, American wood, spring hair, rocking; easy-chairs, in hair, cane, and wood

Commodore, cheffoniers, children's high and low chairs, cane and wood; chests of drawers

Tables: round and square, dining, loo, and dressing, various

Washstands, in cedar and walnut; towel-horses, mahogany, cedar, turned and plain

Sofas, a large assortment, colonial made, with or without backs, pillows, and cushions

Mattresses: feather, hair, flock, fibre, any size; pillows and bolsters, do. do. do.

Leather.—Crop, kip, calf, kangaroo, &c., from the Tannery of Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Co

Grindery.—a large assortment.

Tobacco and Cigars.—Being direct importers of these goods, buyers can always depend on getting a first-class article.

Tobacco: fancy and aromatic, silver coil, Atlantic cable, old sport, navy, fives, sixes, tens, imperial ruby, gold bar; dark aromatic—tens, bashful lover, little sunshade, monster; Barrett's twist and cut tobaccos; snuff

Cigars: Trabucos, Havanah, Princess, and Swiss.

Stationery and Books.—Account-books, all sizes and bindings; minute-books, bill-files, blotting-paper, memo. books, copying letter-books, copy and exercise books, date-cases, envelopes, all kinds and sizes; elastic bands, foolscap (plain and ruled), gum mullage, ink of all kinds; inkstands, a large variety; letter balances, clips, and files; pass-books

Note and letter paper, white, blue, and mourning; pens of all kinds, pencils, playing-cards, pocket-books, purses, slates, albums, rulers, sealing-wax, tissue-paper, all colours; desks

Books: an assortment of family and pocket Bibles, church services, and prayer-books

Poetical Works of Byron, Moore, Scott, Burns, Milton, Cowper, Cook, Campbell, Longfellow.

Gift books; dictionaries—French, Latin, German, and English; geographies, arithmetics.

Fancy Goods.—A large, choice, and varied assortment.

Patent Medicines.—Large assortment; also, a variety of Horse Medicines.

Perfumery.—"from every flower that breathes a fragrance."

Saddlery.—This department will be found very complete, as all goods are manufactured expressly for us by Alston, of Melbourne.

Bridles, with or without bits; a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's, double and single rein, Pelham and snaffle; all prices.

Curry-combs and brushes of all kinds; halters; hobblies, various.

Saddles, ladies' and gentlemen's; demy, stock, green hide, and all over hogskin; various prices.

Saddle-cloths, kersey, felt; saddle-girths, leather, web; saddle straps, spurs of all kinds; valises, martingales and breastplates, various; stirrup leathers, ladies' slippers and stirrup leathers, cruppers, bits, burnishers, headstalls, ladies' worked saddle-cloths.

Spring cart harness complete, dray harness complete, leading sets complete.

Pack saddles, straps, needles, buckles, hump knives.

Whips, a large variety; jockey whips, silver mounted, green hide; ladies' twigs, various kinds; buggy whips, cart whips, all sizes; stockwhips and handies, thongs of all kinds.

Produce.—Agents for Robertson and Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills, Lake Wakatip. We have for sale their silk-dressed Flour, (equal to Adelaide); pollard, bran, oats, wheat, barley, chaff. Garden seeds in great variety.

Stundries.—Tents, tarpaulins, Manila rope, hose canvas, horse-covers, wheelbarrows, hose-directors, brushware, camp and colonial ovens, candles, lime, &c. &c. &c.

Cromwell Advertisements



SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION
MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of
WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district free of charge.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY
J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT,
FAMILY GROCER.

Crockery, Glassware, Musical Instruments, Brushware, Stationery, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods and Toys of every description, Paperhangings, Glass, Oils, Colours, Paint, Varnish, Glue, Cue Tips, &c. Thompson's Cement for Cue Tips, English & Colonial Newspapers and Magazines | Oats & Chaff.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD
LATE MR GRANT'S

NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD

JAMES TAYLOR,

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest Prices compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings

Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs

Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners'

Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope,

SADDLERY, &c., cheap. 25

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge

Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,

(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND

MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED FOR TURNING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES . . . 10s.

DRAUGHT . . . 16s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,

Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

Cromwell



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3½d per lb.



CROMWELL BUTCHERY
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

Important to Hotelkeepers.

C. NELSON & CO. beg to intimate to the public of Cromwell and its environs that they have commenced business as Manufacturers of LEMONADE and GINGERBEER, in the new building in Inniscort-street, at the rear of Mr Barry's residence.

A SODA-WATER MACHINE will shortly arrive from Dunedin, when C. N. & Co. will be in a position to execute orders in this particular line.

Orders promptly attended to, and Goods delivered in all parts of the District.

CH. C. NELSON & CO.



F. SANSON, SADDLER AND HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR., FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH,
(Opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel).

WILLIAM BARNES, Junr., desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding District that he has commenced business as a

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,
in New Premises,

situated opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel. His long practical experience in all branches of the Business, combined with MODERATE CHARGES, will, he trusts, secure to him a fair share of public patronage.

Every Branch of the Business attended to.

BARNES'S VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS is laid on ARDGOUR STATION. ALEX. McLEAN, Manager.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date. I. LOUGHAN. Mount Pisa, May 12th 1874.—27tc

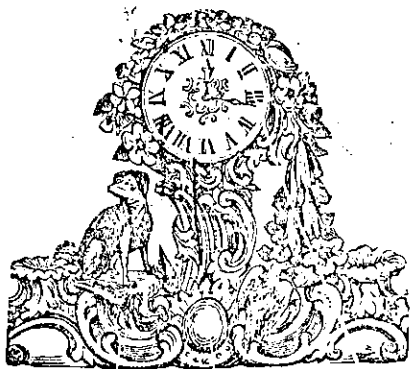
THE undersigned begs to announce that having secured a constant supply of FAT CATTLE and SHEEP on favourable terms, he will shortly commence business as CARCASE BUTCHER at Cromwell, and will be prepared to execute WHOLESALE ORDERS for BEEF and MUTTON at the lowest market rates.

Fat Stock always on hand.

W. J. BARRY,
WHOLESALE SLAUGHTERMAN.

BEEF AND MUTTON,
DEAD OR ALIVE,
WHOLESALE ONLY.

Cromwell



P. SMITH,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
CROMWELL,
(Adjoining Lindsay's Blacksmith's Shop).

ADJOINING MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.
Observe the address—
(Clocks, and Jewellery).
First Received, First Consignment of Watches,
Jewellery made and repaired—Pipes mounted.
Boxes cleaned and repaired.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Musical
Workmanship.
Lowest possible charges consistent with good
All work guaranteed for twelve months.
public patronage.
business, and punctuality, to receive a share of
all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to
he has commenced business in the above line in
of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that
Begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants
FROM
Mr J. H. SMITH, Prince-st., Dunedin.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
CHRONOMETER,
EDWARD MURIEL.

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM.....PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. Googers the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vinery or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,
Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the STABLES
In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on
Every Care being taken of their Horses.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

MR H. W. SMYTHIES,
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Managership & REGISTRATION of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

Cromwell

JUST ARRIVED, — FIRST-CLASS CANVAS,

Manufactured expressly for Shuicing.

JAMES TAYLOR,
CROMWELL TIMBER YARD.

A. W. ALLANBY,
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

JOHN E. BEATTIE, having been appointed

RANGER OF MOUNT PISA STATION,

Is prepared to

YARD HORSES AND CATTLE

On the shortest notice.

Terms moderate.

CROMWELL COAL PITS.

NICHOLAS & CO.

Beg to inform the public of Cromwell and the surrounding district that they have purchased the Lease of the above-named Coal Works, and that they are now in a position to supply COAL of excellent quality on the shortest notice, and at the same rates as heretofore—viz., 20s. per ton at the Pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES!

NICHOLAS & CO.,
Coal Merchants.

KARL PRETSCH,

COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,
etc.,

Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

WILLIAM MACNAB,
ACCOUNTANT
AND
COMMISSION AGENT.

The Registration and Legal Managership of Mining Companies undertaken.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
AGENTS,
CROMWELL.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,

LAKE WAKATIP.

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY

KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free
THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis)

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE

which is on the direct road to Bannockburn the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, PORTERS, &c., that in order to meet increasing requirements of those districts, has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS.

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and public generally that they have removed

CARRICKTOWN, next to McCormick's Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of their patronage.

a share of their patronage.

QUARTZVILLE BUTCHERY

JOHN GRINDLEY

Begs to announce to the Public of Bannockburn and the Carrick Range, that he has opened Butchery Establishment in the Township QUARTZVILLE, next door to the Carrick Range Hotel, where he will always have on hand a supply of Prime BEEF, MUTTON, and PORK, at the lowest market rates.

A choice assortment of SMALL GOODS constantly on hand.

Orders delivered in any part of the District.

BANNOCKBURN COAL MINE

LOGAN & SCOTT,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, beg to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Bendigo, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the district, that they are prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upward according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn for Cromwell twice a week. Loading carried back on reasonable terms.

ALL NATIONS HOTEL
CARRICKTON.

J. ALLEY begs to inform the inhabitants of the Carrick Range and Bannockburn districts that the above hotel is now completed, and that he will be happy to receive a visit from his numerous friends and acquaintances.

First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of the best quality

Kawarau Gorge

NOTICE.

ROBERT INGLIS begs to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding districts that he has commenced business as a **UILDER AND CONTRACTOR.** All kinds of building completed with permanence and despatch. Plans, Specifications, and estimates prepared for any design, at moderate rates. In connection with the above, we are prepared to deliver to any part of the district of Superior Quality, **BRICKS** in any quantity, and **COAL**, unequalled in any part of the district. By the supply of a good article, combined with moderate prices, we hope to earn the share of public patronage and support.
INGLIS & BINGE. Orders addressed to Robert Inglis, or Charles Binge, Kawarau Gorge, will receive prompt attention. Mr. Binge visits Cromwell daily. Back loading of goods at moderate rates.
T. P. Gorge, 1st February, 1872.

Bendigo

OSIAH MITCHINSON,

Wholesale and Retail
STOREKEEPER,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
WAKEFIELD STORE,
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED
At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

Interest at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on all accounts due over two months.

MOUNT PISA HOTEL,

(Six Miles from Cromwell.)
on the road to Bendigo, Wanaka, Cardrona, &c.

DAVID TAGGART - - Proprietor.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,

LUGGATE,
28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.
H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.
This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.
Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.
GOOD STABLING.
N.B.—District Post Office.

Hawea and Wanaka

HAWEA SAW-MILLS,
LAKE HAWEA.

ISBEL, FARQUHAR, & ROSS,
PROPRIETORS.

SAWN TIMBER
of all descriptions can be supplied from the saw-mills at Cromwell, Cardrona, or any other part of the district.
Posts and Rails, and all kinds of MINING TIMBER.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.
The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.
An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a Paddock, for horses.
THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA
THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their **SPARKLING XXXX ALES** in any quantity.
Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.
Orders left with
Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;
Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;
Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.
THEYERS AND BECK,
BREWERS,
ALEXANDRA.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE,
M. MARSHALL,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.
Prescriptions carefully prepared.
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.
Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.
Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

Nevis

I HAVE never seen so GREAT A VARIETY of GOODS, and of such SUPERIOR QUALITY, anywhere else as is now ON SALE at the
BRITISH STORES, NEVIS.

Queenstown

JOHN O. M'ARDELL,
MINING AGENT, SHAREBROKER, AND
General Commission Agent,
Valuator, and Accountant,
ARROWTOWN AND QUEENSTOWN.
Stock, Agricultural Produce, and General Merchandise Bought and Sold on Commission.

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatip.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.
Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE :
Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.
A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.
Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne

PRINTING
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.

CROMWELL ARGUS
General Printing Office,
MELMORE TERRACE.
MATTHEWS & FENWICK,
MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE
PRINTERS,
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR
PRINTING
OF EVERY KIND
In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK,
Unsurpassed in the Colony.
PLAIN, ENAMELLED, } CARDS { COLORED, EMBOSSED,
In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS
For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, Soirees, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES,
NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars,
Printed in New and Elegant Type,
ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIPT,
(Superior to Lithographed)
ON BEST HAND-MADE PAPER.

POSTERS,
ANY SIZE,
BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,
SUPERB DESIGNS,
In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books
Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes,
Labels, Memo's, Societies' Rules,
Bags and Wrapping Papers,
Prospectuses, Envelopes,
Ale & Porter Labels,
Circular Labels,
—AND—
EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING!

The Cromwell Argus
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,
And delivered the same day,
BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.
SUBSCRIPTION:
SIX SHILLINGS & QUARTER.
CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:
Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/-
On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25 %
STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS
On still more liberal terms.

Cromwell

J. C. CHAPPLE,
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

FOR SALE, a HOUSE and FURNITURE in Melmore-street, Cromwell.
Apply to
MR JENOUR,
On the Premises.

FOR SALE,—A WATER RACE, carrying FOUR HEADS; together with a CLAIM, TOOLS, and a substantial HOUSE and GARDEN (the latter in full crop), at Quartz Reef Point. There is always sufficient water to work the ground, and good wages can be made.
Apply to GEO. JENOUR,
t.c. Cromwell.


WHEELBARROWS,
Suitable for Mining purposes, at
I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.'S.

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1872
FULL SUPPLY.
I. HALLENSTEIN AND CO.

We have Now Opened the
LARGEST & BEST-SELECTED STOCK
OF
DRAPERY AND CLOTHING
ever seen in Cromwell.

The Goods are marked off at such low prices as will ensure a speedy sale.
I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

Dunedin Advertisements


FRASER, WISHART, & CO.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY,
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass :
Stampers ; Quartz-Crushing Machinery
Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates
Overshot, Breast, & Undershot Water-wheels
Steam Engines made and repaired.
Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Machines.
Furnace Bars ; Fire-proof Doors & Safes. [170]

OTAGO FOUNDRY
[Established 1859.]
WILLIAM WILSON,
ENGINEER, BOILER-MAKER
IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,
Cumberland-street,
DUNEDIN.
Castings in Brass or Iron.
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and Wood.
Quartz-crushing Machinery.
Pumping and Winding Gear.
Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.
Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.
Gold-dredging Spoons.
Machinery for Flour, Oatmeal, and Barley Mills
Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Machines made and repaired.
Fire-proof doors and safes.
Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 124

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.
Having taken the above hotel, I beg to intimate to my old friends and the public generally that I am prepared to offer the best accommodation to Boarders, private families, and Travellers, at Moderate Charges.
Very superior accommodation for Wedding Parties, &c.
FIRST-CLASS STABLING.—Horses, Buggies, and Carriages on hire.
W. H. HAYDON.
165

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

DIVINE SERVICE will be conducted in the Schoolroom, Cromwell, on SUNDAY, the 31st March inst., at 7.30 p.m., by the Rev. J. JONES.

ROYAL STANDARD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, REGISTERED.

An EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Royal Standard Company is appointed to be held at their Office, Melmore-street, Cromwell, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of Electing Directors of the Company.

GEO. JENOUR,
Legal Manager.

Cromwell, 18th March 1872.

CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY COMPANY, REGISTERED.

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Town-hall, Cromwell, on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1872, at five p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of accepting from the Projectors the Paid-up Shares held by them, and paying them their expenses incurred in connection with the Company; also, for passing Bye-laws.

H. W. SMYTHIES,
Legal Manager.

Cromwell, March 18, 1872.

ESTATE of JOHN HALLIDAY, of BANNOCKBURN.

Mr H. W. SMYTHIES, of Cromwell, is authorised to COLLECT all ACCOUNTS due to the Trustees of the above Estate, and his receipt alone will be binding upon all parties.

The Accounts due must be paid on or before the 1st of April next; otherwise legal proceedings will be taken without further notice.

Cromwell, March 12, 1872.

JAMES COWAN,
WM. SHANLY,

Trustees of the above Estate.

FOR SALE, (with immediate possession), the QUARTZVILLE BUTCHERY, now doing a first-class business, and situated in the most central part of the Bannockburn and Carrick Districts.

Also, two good saddle and harness Horses; Saddles and Bridles; Pigs, &c. &c.

The above is a splendid investment for a steady man. The only reason for selling is that the proprietor is leaving for Africa.

Particulars may be obtained on the premises, adjoining Carrick Range Hotel, Quartzville.

JOHN GRINDLEY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GENERAL STORE, BAKERY, AND BUTCHERY, AT CARRICKTON.

FOR SALE, the CARRICK STORE, now doing a first-rate business, which is capable of being largely extended. This well-known place of business is in the best possible position to command the daily increasing trade of the Carrick Reeling District; and in the hands of an active and energetic business man, cannot fail to prove a profitable investment.

The sole reason for placing this valuable property in the market is that the proprietor wishes to revisit the Home Country.

For particulars apply to

GEORGE MONSON,
On the Premises.

New Advertisements.

SHARES FOR SALE.

200 Shares in the HEART OF OAK COMPANY, Registered.

1-2th Interest in the ADAMS' GULLY QUARTZ CLAIM.

1-11th Interest in the GOLDEN GATE CLAIM.

100 Shares in the ROBERT BURNS COMPANY, Registered.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. SMYTHIES,
Sharebroker, Cromwell.

THE UNDERSIGNED returns his most sincere thanks to the public of Cromwell, Bannockburn, and Carrick Range for the many acts of kindness shown towards himself and family during their protracted illness; as well as for the generous manner in which the necessary funds were subscribed to enable the sufferers to procure admission to the Dunstan District Hospital. He is happy to state that, under the skilful attention of Dr Sterling, the children are rapidly recovering.

JOEL BOUTON.

WANTED TO KNOW,—Why the Vegetable Matter supposed to run in the Town Ditch has been STOPPED for the last fortnight?

SCAVENGER.

THE SWEEPSTAKE for the DUNEDIN TOWN PLATE will be paid on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 9 p.m., at the CLUTHA HOTEL, Cromwell.

R. E. DAGG.

THE MEETING for the Election of a SCHOOL COMMITTEE is further adjourned till WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 8 p.m. (Signed) JOHN MARSH, Chairman.

TOWN SECTIONS OF LAND will be offered for Sale by Public Auction as under:—At the Court House, Cromwell, on Thursday, the 28th day of March, 1872, at noon, Sections in the Township of CROMWELL.—At Bendigo, on Friday, the 29th day of March, 1872, at noon, Sections in BENDIGO.—At Bendigo, on Friday, the 29th day of March, 1872, at noon, Sections in NEWCASTLE.—At Bendigo, on Friday, the 29th day of March, 1872, at noon, Sections in PEMBROKE.—At Bendigo, on Friday, the 29th day of March, 1871, at noon, Sections in GLADSTONE.

MRS WILKINSON, (lately from Melbourne,) begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of CROMWELL and its Vicinity, that she intends, after Easter, opening a LADIES' SEMINARY, and hopes, by strict attention to the pupils confided to her charge, to merit the approbation of Parents.

The course of study will comprise Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needlework; with oral lessons on the Globes, Geography, Grammar, and History.

Accomplishments: Music, French, and Drawing. Residence: Mr McCormick's stone cottage, Enniscaort-street.

MARRIAGE.

At Melmore-terrace, Cromwell, on the 22nd March, (by the District Registrar, Mr George Jenour), Mr JOHN HJALMAR WERNER, of Lawburn, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN BECKINGHAM.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, MAR. 26, 1872.

"MINING ASSOCIATIONS are dying from inanition," was remarked in our hearing some weeks since, and we felt convinced the terse sentence was truth, as there appears to be no bond of cohesion among the members, and no defined programme for the various societies to carry out. They appear to be of a hybrid character—politico-educational. Yet, with a political point to gain, they appear to neglect the means to ensure it; and for educational purposes they possess neither the machinery, in the shape of defined action and intercommunication of ideas,—nor appliances, in the form of building models or books.

In one or more cases, the founders of these Associations, finding them heavy to drive or drag, have called on Hercules to help them out of their difficulties and along their road, by supplicating Government aid, in the form of buildings and monetary grants. And rightly, too. Meat cannot be preserved, beetroot grown, paper made, fish-curing establishments inaugurated, wool made into cloth, the culture of silk introduced, without a Government bonus or Government money. Any person starting a new industry or fresh experiment wants Government aid; regarding the Government as a willing wet nurse to all the projects of speculators and visionaries. This role is, however, now almost played out. With diminished revenue and increased calls, there is little chance of monetary aid being obtained from the Government to found such a thing as a Mining Institute or Association. But in this fact, there is no reason why these Associations should not be founded and established. We all prize those things most highly that are the result of hard work and self-denial; and should these Associations be formed and supported by the mining population alone, they will be more prosperous, and possess a far greater amount of political influence than if a part and parcel of our Government subsidised experiments. There is no help so potent as self-reliance.

There is plenty of work for these Associations to perform, and important duties for them to fulfil. It is a conceded fact

that miners, like other people, have grievances,—such as the gold duty, the excessive *pro rata* tariff imposed on their earnings as compared with those who follow other callings, the Mongolian invasion, want of commonage, and liberty to run horses or cattle on waste land of the Crown. And it is almost equally certain that the endurance of these legitimate causes of complaint is simply the result of the indifference shewn by the mining population as to the exercise of their political rights, and the equivocal character many of their representatives possess. The miners are like Dr MORAN: New Zealand politics are "too petty a thing" to engage their attention. Neglect of duty, however, in every position of life entails punishment; and we venture to predict such evils as those of which our population complain will remain and flourish, until concerted action among those injured thereby compel their abolition. The heavier the taxes that are laid on gold producers, the lighter in consequence they press on other classes of the community.

It is very evident to the most superficial observer that the days of Provincial Government are nearly at an end. Land fund and gold duty will soon be a portion of General Government revenue; and the management of the Gold-fields a part of its duty. In Wellington the battle of the miners will have to be fought. Considering the number of mining representatives in "the House," there is no reason to despair why the burdens under which they labour may not be removed. As a rule, the General Government does not give stones when bread is requested; but, if unable to grant the desired boon, occasionally condescends to say wherefore. But the Ministry of all times require supporters, and while some twenty representatives of the mining population sit in the Legislative Assembly, voting *en bloc* they could obtain attention and respectful consideration for the wants of their constituents, especially at seasons when log-rolling becomes a senatorial pastime. Last session, if such an arrangement had been come to among our representatives, STAFFORD would have been Premier at the present time,—or the gold duty repealed. It is a time-honoured saying,—If the Irish members of the House of Commons would give a common vote, and agree among themselves, not bringing their Donnybrook education across the Channel, they could rule the House, and obtain an alleviation of the evils of which they complain; and we believe it is equally true that, were miners to return proper representatives, obtaining pledges for their good faith, they could abolish the evils of which they complain, and obtain that justice which at present, and during the days of the past, has been denied them.

Now, this seems a legitimate scope for Mining Associations. Independent action is powerless, petitions are not worth the paper they are written on, and men cannot expect others to do for them what they consider too much trouble and the cause of too much anxiety to do for themselves. Every miner in the Colony should be induced or inveigled to belong to one of these societies. Every society should have a common object, see that members are qualified to vote, and that their votes are recorded when wanted. Representatives for every mining electoral district could be selected, nominated, and carried by the members of the Associations; while a uniform, prescribed course of action for them to adopt on questions relating to mining interests, would make them a formidable political power, ensure just legislation, and give renewed vitality to our gold production. This we consider the first and simplest aim Mining Associations should have recognised in their formation.

If the present Colonial Executive are to have their own way much longer, and each member of it is allowed to experimentalise in the matter of immigration after his own particular fancy, we may look forward to New Zealand becoming a Colony peopled by consignments from all the nations of the universe. Few of our readers but will learn with surprise the latest phase in the Great Public Works and Immigration Scheme of the Government. Fearing that the railway and other works of magnitude which are in progress and about to be initiated cannot be carried on with sufficient rapidity, the Minister for Public Works, Mr OSMOND, has been soliciting expressions of opinion as to the desirability of introducing Chinese labour. Whether the subject had been previously discussed at a Cabinet meeting, or whether the Minister for Public Works acted independently in the matter,—in imitation of the course pursued by Mr VOGEL with regard to the supply of the Australian Associated Press Company's telegrams to the New Zealand Press,—we cannot say; the ways

of the present Executive are of so mysterious a nature. We imagine, however, that Mr VOGEL, at any rate, cannot have been consulted, or no doubt some mention would have been made of the fact that the Government had such a thing in contemplation before he departed on his Victorian mission. In the circular which the Minister for Public Works forwarded to the Superintendent of Nelson, requesting from the latter gentleman an exposition of views upon the question, it is mooted that the Chinese should be only temporarily employed, pending the arrival of European immigrants,—this condition in the proposal being advanced, we presume, as a sort of palliation of the ill-advised proceeding. Seeing that large numbers of immigrants are already on their way to the Colony, the first shipment of Scandinavians having even arrived at Wellington,—the fact and patent that before arrangements can be made for the introduction of Chinese, we shall have more labour in the Colony than we shall know what to do with. The face of this fact, we cannot sufficiently express our surprise at the thought having ever been entertained by a member of the Government; and we trust that the decided opposition of the Superintendent of Nelson, and the ill-favour with which the introduction of Chinese as labour would certainly be viewed all over the Colony, will be sufficient to cause Mr OSMOND to consign his remedy for the scarcity of labour which does not exist, to the oblivion it deserves. Even at present we do not think there is any portion of the Colony where, with any truth, the claim can be raised that there is a scarcity of labour; and certainly it cannot be advanced that wages are higher than they should be. The Government will have quite enough upon their hands in the course of a year or two, without rushing into a proceeding obnoxious in the highest degree to a large number of the inhabitants of the Colony, and which would cause endless trouble and vexation. In providing work and temporary accommodation for thousands of Scandinavians who are coming out under the auspices of Dr FEATHERSTON, we should imagine that they will have enough to do in the immigration section of the "glorious colonising scheme." The public is fast losing faith in the present Executive as it is, and any further proceedings tending to alienate public confidence still further, should be carefully avoided.

A tea-meeting and ball will take place at the new School-house, Bannockburn, to-morrow Good Friday and Easter Monday will be understood, be observed as holidays at the Bank and Court-house here.

We are informed that subscriptions towards the support of the Dunstan Hospital are now being collected at the Carrick Range.

Mr Edwin A. George, landlord of the Kveburn Pass Hotel, Kveburn Diggings, and a old resident of that locality, died on the 17th inst.

Saturday next, the 30th inst., will be the last day of the current year on which claim for registration of votes can be received by the Registration Officer. Forms of application may be obtained gratis at our office.

The adjourned meeting for the election of a School Committee, convened for yesterday evening, was attended by only six householders, and it was agreed by those present to again adjourn the meeting to Wednesday, the 3rd prox.

The season for shooting wildfowl commences on Monday next, the 1st of April. There is already a brisk enquiry in town for powder and shot, and we hear that several parties sportsmen have been organised with a view to duck-shooting on the Upper Clutha.

Mr J. D. Feraud, the well-known proprietor of the Monte Christo Farm, Dunstan has this season been again successful in raising magnificent crops of fruits of various kinds. Many tons have been disposed of throughout the district; and large quantities have been used by Mr Feraud in the manufacture of wines of French and British coriols. Black-currant, orange-and-gooseberry, and Madeira wines (the latter made from peaches), as also cherry brandy, curaga, and maraschino—all excellent of the several kinds—are prepared in large quantities and command a ready sale at fair prices.

We were yesterday favoured by Mr Grant, the contractor, with a sight of the plan of the proposed new Court-house, which is to be erected on the Public Buildings Reserve, on the north side of Mr Goodger's residence. The building will be of stone, plastered with Roman cement. The main building will be 35 ft. by 17 ft. (inside measurement); walls 20 inches thickness, and 13 ft. clear in height from floor ceiling. At either end will be the Magistrate and Receiver's rooms, each 9 ft. by 12 ft., with outer and inner doors. The building will be lighted in front by four semi-circular windows and in the centre by two large roof-lights. The iron roof will be borne upon principals, with purlions—a plan calculated to ensure the greatest amount of strength in the upper part of the structure. The interior walls will be water-coted to the height of 4 ft. 6 in. throughout. The time specified for completion of the work is four months; and we can safely predict that the new Court-house, when finished, will be a credit to the builder and an ornament to the town. The plan is exactly similar to that of the Court-house at Lawrence, of which Mr R. A. Lawrence was the architect.

The Otago Graving Dock, at Port Chalmers, was formally opened by His Honor the Superintendent on the 15th inst.

A boy named William George Goudie, aged 7 years, was accidentally drowned in the Shag River, at Palmerston, on the 14th inst., while playing with other children.

The services of a duly-qualified medical practitioner are required in connection with the Friendly Societies in this district. An advertisement inviting applications appears in the *Daily Times* of a late date.

On St Patrick's Day, in Lawrence, a Fancy Fair was held, and a grand banquet in the evening, to celebrate the completion of the Roman Catholic Schoolhouse. Both affairs were extremely successful, and the *Tuapeka Times* places the amount of money realised at £500.

Great fears are entertained in Wellington regarding the small-pox, which, as stated in our telegraphic news a week or two ago, had been brought from London by the ship *England*. Her passengers are chiefly Scandinavians; and, according to the report of a Wellington medical man, gross negligence and carelessness have been displayed in their treatment.

At the Maori Point Races, held on St. Patrick's Day, the Hurdle Race was distinguished by a rather peculiar feature. One of the horses in the first heat proved a regular "jibber"; and the other horse being very slow, but a first-rate jumper, his rider determined to make a waiting race of it in the second heat. The distance was a mile and a half, and the time occupied, says the *Wakapiti Mail*, was 9 min. and 20 secs. However, chiefly owing to the superior jockeyship of the rider, the slower horse of the two won. We observe that our old favorite, Excelsior, landed two races for his new owner, Mr Bordeau,—in all L.40.

Mr J. Ormond, the Minister for Public Works for the Colony, has forwarded circulars to the Superintendents of the various Provinces, asking opinions from them regarding the advisability of allowing contractors to employ Chinese labour on the railways and other public works now being undertaken in the Colony. The Superintendent of Nelson, whose reply is the only one published, is not in favour of the suggestion; and states, with regard to a railway in his Province, that a large number of the settlers are looking forward with the utmost anxiety to the opportunity which they hope will be afforded to them of getting employment upon this work.

Sergeant Cassels, who has been in charge of the Cromwell Station—with two or three short intervals—for about nine years, took his departure hence on Saturday last, having received orders to proceed to Clyde and await further instructions. Sergeant Cassels has proved himself a most efficient officer of the preventive force, and the valuable services he has rendered to the Government in the collection of revenue of every kind,—from dog-tax to stationers' license-fees,—merit recognition at the hands of his superiors. We venture to say that a more active, trustworthy, or impartial officer than Sergeant Cassels is not to be found in the Force; and he carries with him our best wishes for his speedy promotion.

We learn that Mrs Marshall, wife of Mr James Marshall, Bannockburn, had a narrow escape from death by accidental poisoning on Sunday afternoon last. It appears that Mrs Marshall (who is in delicate health), while engaged in some domestic avocation, was attacked by an internal pain, to alleviate which she took a small quantity of chlorodyne, and then resumed her occupation. Soon afterwards she became conscious of having taken an overdose, and at once informed her husband of the fact. Mr Marshall despatched a messenger for medical aid, and Dr Corse arrived at the house—which is about three miles from Cromwell—within a very short time after the occurrence. The doctor's efforts to restore consciousness were happily successful, and not many minutes elapsed from the time of his arrival until the patient was out of all danger. We may add that the phial of chlorodyne had been in Mrs Marshall's possession for a length of time, but that she had only used it medicinally once or twice previously.

The *Oamaru Times* of the 19th instant records the occurrence of a terrible and fatal accident on Friday 15th inst., on the Papakaio Plain, to a man named James Grafton, in the employ of Mr Donald Borrie, farmer. Grafton was working as ploughman for Mr Borrie on some land about half a mile from the house of the latter, and was a steady sober man. At about six p.m. of the day in question one of the horses belonging to the plough team galloped up to the stables dragging the body of Grafton, one of whose legs was entangled in the trace chain. Being unable to enter the stable, the horse galloped on along the fence, kicking the body as it went. A Mr Ferguson went in pursuit of the horse and arrested its progress, when it was found that the body was terribly mutilated, and all the clothing torn off except the boots and drawers. It is supposed that deceased was endeavouring to mount the horse to ride home, and that it took fright from some cause, and deceased's feet becoming entangled in the chain, dragged him.

The Provincial Council will meet in the end of April. "What they will find to do when they meet (says the *Tuapeka Times*) is difficult to conjecture. The ostensible business they are called to transact will be to pass the estimates; but as there is no money in the treasury, the duty of going through the form of voting money is open to question. The emptiness of the Provincial Treasury, however, will not prove an unmitigated evil. As there is no money to pay the honorariums, the session of the Provincial Council will be exceedingly short."—His Honor the Superintendent, the other day, when three M.P.C.'s waited upon him with the object of getting a new schoolhouse at the Kaikorai, in declaring his inability to grant their request, said it was just as well that they should understand the hitch. The Council could sell the land and build good schools with the proceeds. But instead of doing that they were keeping the land locked up till it would slip from their control. Messrs Cantrell and Barr said, "But you can't get purchasers." His Honor replied, "There is no difficulty about finding purchasers. I could undertake to realise £100,000 for land in three months."

Mr J. D. Feraud, of the Monte Christo Farm, near Clyde, took the second prize, among amateurs, for apples, at the Horticultural Show held last week in Dunedin. They attracted notice on account of their unusual size.

A man named Erasmus Larsen died on the 16th inst. at Naseby, from injuries received by a quantity of earth falling upon him while working in his claim. The deceased, who was a native of Dragna, Island of Amager, Denmark, was aged about 35, and arrived at Naseby about twelve months ago.

At a public meeting held in Dunedin on the 12th inst., for the furtherance of the objects of the Half-Holiday Association, Judge Chapman, in the course of a lengthy and excellent speech, told the following "experience":—"Forty years ago, I was the proprietor and editor of a Colonial newspaper—having in my employ fifteen or perhaps twenty men. On the Saturday the men had a half-holiday, because there was no paper published on Sundays; but, as compensation for that half-holiday, they were obliged to come to work on the Sunday night. We had previously, without thinking, adopted the usual plan of paying the men on Saturday night; but in those days—I believe they are better now—printers were a little addicted to whisky—(laughter)—and sometimes some of them came to the office on Sunday night—I won't say intoxicated—but a little too far gone—(renewed laughter)—and unable to do their work properly. From mere selfish interests I adopted the custom of paying the men on Monday, and the consequence was that the men's wives—and here let me remark that women are more trustworthy than men—got hold of the money, and it was more advantageously spent during the week, and the men by Saturday evening generally found the money all gone, so that they could not come to the printing office on a Sunday night in the state in which they had been previously in the habit of coming. We found that system work well; it was purely a selfish movement on our part, without any thought of the advantage which the example would afford to the community."

Some time ago (says the *Daily Times*) a fire took place at the stables of Langley's White Horse Hotel, Tokomairiro, and a man named George Williams, who was engaged as boots at the hotel, was suspected of having caused it. Williams arrived at Tokomairiro from Dunedin on Saturday last, the 16th inst., stayed that night, and started in the up-country direction on Sunday. On Monday night, Mr Langley received a threatening letter, purporting to be signed by Williams, through the Post Office. He gave the letter to the Sergeant of Police at Tokomairiro, who started in pursuit of him at daylight on Tuesday morning, and arrested him on the bank of the Waitahuna river. The sergeant told him he was charged with having written a threatening letter to Mr Langley, and he admitted having done so. This he afterwards denied in Court, but witnesses were called who proved that the letter was in his handwriting. The letter charged Langley with having circulated false reports regarding the prisoner, and with knowing the person who had stolen £11, his property. It then proceeded:—"Now, my sole intention in coming to Tokomairiro is, to tell you plainly, to have revenge—for revenge is sweet. I will not stop in my programme until you are left without house or home. Revenge I want, and revenge I will have. I may be miles away from your establishment, but still misfortune will attend you, not in an indirect way, but in a way to leave no doubt to you that your boots, G. Williams, is the origin of it; but to be able to prove it—you will be cooked. Haley's revenge towards Russell will be nothing to mine towards you. . . . The remainder of my life is dedicated to your destruction: and if I get half a slant, I shall then show you what my revenge is. You will not half anticipate it, so farewell to you, and think of me in your hour of trouble. . . . Use this letter at your peril—as sure as you do you will regret it." The Tokomairiro Bench bound Williams over to keep the peace for twelve months in his own recognizance of £100 and two sureties of £50 each. This to him will be most likely equivalent to a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

—O—

COLCLOUGH V. HARRIGAN.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—I desire the favour of a public reply to the character of your report of the case, Colclough v. Harrigan, in last week's paper. That it was written either in gross ignorance of the facts, or was a wilful perversion of your reporter's, I am not here to say; but that the report is substantially incorrect, that it reads unfavourably to my reputation, and that the insults given to me by counsel are prominently introduced, are facts which any persons in Court could substantiate. It is, however, very pleasing to know that the Magistrate had a clearer perception of the case than your reporter: for most assuredly I would not have asked a verdict on a case bearing only those features which your reporter represents. The verdict is a complete answer to the scandalous assertion of defendant's counsel,—that my evidence was false; and if such statements are made under the privileges of Court, it is manifestly unfair (because injurious to me) that they should be so prominently reported, while the opposing statements of my counsel are suppressed.

I conclude by repeating that the report is most partial in its character, and it is not full, fair, or equitably condensed; and I trust I shall not again have to complain of such improper reporting.—I am, &c.,

CHAS. COLCLOUGH.

March 23, 1872.

[We assure Mr Colclough that nothing was further from our intention than an attempt to give a one-sided view of the case. Our reporter states that he called upon Mr Colclough with the report for his perusal before it was inserted, but not finding him at home, the report was handed in for publication as it stood—though with regret. We think it unfortunate that the Magistrate did not state, in his judgment, that the remarks which Mr Colclough admits were made by Mr Wilson were unfounded. —ED. C.A.]

CARRICK RANGE QUARTZ REEFS.

Notwithstanding the multifarious obstacles and disadvantages encountered in their development, the news from most of the reefs in actual operation continues to be of a most encouraging description. The older claims on the Range—including the Heart of Oak, Star of the East, and Elizabeth—are now recognised as substantial mining properties, the permanence and payable character of which have after continuous working for many months past, been established beyond the shade of a doubt.

The great essentials to the vigorous and successful development of our reefs are—first, a large influx of capital; and second, a plentiful supply of water-power for crushing machinery. These necessary adjuncts once obtained, the Carrick Reefs would soon assume a degree of importance at present scarcely dreamt of even by the most sanguine.

A report received yesterday from the mine manager of the Royal Standard Company states that work is still being carried on in the main tunnel in that claim, and that "there is every sign of improvement both in the quantity and quality of the stone." In the course of a fortnight, about twenty tons from this claim will be ready for milling.

On Friday, a new lode,—believed to be the main reef,—was struck in the lower tunnel of the Star of the East, and a quantity of stone is being taken out from that part of the claim. The Star's crushing will be finished on Thursday, and a good return is certain. The crushing-power of the Star and Oak battery is not equal to the requirements of the two claims, either of which could easily keep the machine in full work. Star scrip, we are informed, is in the ascendant, several parcels having recently changed hands at prices considerably above par.

The test-crushing of fifty tons from the Elizabeth claim at the Standard machine resulted in a return of 36 ozs. 17 dwts. of gold.

Mr M'Arrell, manager for the Elizabeth Company, having completed several alterations and improvements in the engine and battery, made an experimental start with the machinery on Saturday. The result, we are informed, greatly exceeded his expectations, there being abundance of steam in the boiler, and amply sufficient power in the engine to drive the battery, pump, and berdan. Mr M'Arrell says all that is now required to make the plant perfect is a new pump.

A trial crushing of twenty tons for the Vale of Avoca will in all probability be completed to-night. The Rob Roy will follow with fifteen tons, and afterwards there will be a small lot sent down from Green's claim, Adams's Gully.

The Royal Standard Company's enlarged battery is expected to be ready for work within a fortnight.

The Nil Desperandum and Robert Burns Companies are commencing to grass stone.

Sinking in the Welcome shaft has only reached a depth of ninety feet, the ground being extremely hard.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

DUNEDIN, TUESDAY, 9 A.M.

On Saturday evening, John Turner, a groom, was thrown from a horse in the Octagon, and killed.

The Nebraska was at Auckland on the 23rd, ready to sail, but waiting the arrival of Mr Webb from Melbourne, whither he has been with Mr Vogel on mail business. She takes 1300 bales of wool from New Zealand, and fifty-seven passengers.

The Caledonian claim, at the Thames, is looking up again. The last news gives 1573 ounces for a week's work.

The first Criminal Sittings at Oamaru are just over. Henry, for indecent assault, was sentenced to six months; Davis, for assault with intent, and Brown, for larceny, were acquitted.

The following is the result of the races:—

FIRST DAY.

Maiden Plate, of 75 sovs.—Mr J. A. Douglas's Adonis, by Melton, 2 yrs., 1; Mr W. H. Taggart's Lady Antrim, by Seud, 2 yrs., 2.

Forbury Handicap, of 150 sovs.—Mr Pritchard's b m Gazelle, 1; Mr Griffith's Defamation, 2.

St. Kilda Stakes, of 60 sovs.—Mr Walters' Slander, 1; Mr Griffith's Gossip, 2.

Publican's Handicap, of 70 sovs.—Mr J. Reany's Little Nell, 1; Mr J. A. Douglas's Minx, 2.

Selling Race, of 50 sovs.—Mr Douglas's Taffail, 1; Mr J. Blakely's Novice, 2.

Selling Hurdle Race, of 40 sovs.—Mr Pritchard's Nigger, 1; Mr Douglas's Medora, 2.

SECOND DAY.

Hurdle Race, of 80 sovs.—Mr Douglas's Medora, 1. Patch fell, and is seriously hurt.

Jackey Club Handicap, of 200 sovs.—Mr Pritchard's Gazelle, 1; Mr A. Patterson's Burgundy, 2.

Town Plate, of 75 sovs.—Mr W. Walters' Slander, 1; Defamation, 2.—a good second.

Novel Race, of 100 sovs.—Mr Douglas's Rosina, 1; Mr Patterson's Burgundy, 2.

Consolation Handicap, of 50 sovs.—Mr Robinson's Lyndou, 1.

The racing was extremely good throughout, the weather lovely, and the attendance very numerous.

A cure of a Liver Complaint of long standing by *Holloway's Pills*.—James Holmes of Temple-street, Bristol, had the liver complaint for more than three years; he was in Bath Hospital several months, but came out in a weaker state than when he went in. Afterwards at Swansea he received the best attention from the medical men at those institutions, but derived no benefit. Being unable to procure anything like sufficient work to keep him, he returned to his friends at Bristol, and commenced the use of *Holloway's Pills*, which in three months restored him to perfect health. He is now working constantly at his trade as a mason.

THE EDUCATION OF QUARTZ MANIPULATORS.

As quartz-mining is becoming so general, and from all present indications likely to resolve itself into a permanent industry, a momentous question arises; and that is,—Where are our future managers and manipulators to come from? Is there anything being done in the schools and universities to fit the rising generation to fill such positions, if necessary? If not, it is time some attention was paid to this department of education; so that in the future a class of young men may arise, who will be qualified, after a short probation at the practical work of quartz disintegration, to grapple with the mysteries of gold saving, and, by the application of their acquired scientific knowledge, meet and conquer the vast sea of difficulties constantly arising in the way of successful manipulation.

It is notorious that the present supply of qualified men for the work is totally inadequate to the demand. Important mining interests often rest on the fiat of a person totally unacquainted with the rudiments of chemistry, mineralogy, or geology, or if he does boast of a smattering of either science, is probably found to be a charlatan or perfect tyro in the business. If the ore with which he has to deal contains gold in large quantities and in a tolerably free condition, the shareholders owning the mine may be blessed with dividends; but if any peculiar obstacles arise, such as the character of the ore essentially changing and putting his local experience to fault, he, being unable to institute a scientific investigation, which might lead to a solution of the difficulty, colloquially speaking "caves in," declares the mine non-payable, and the company, knowing no better, probably take his unsupported word, and wind up their affairs: mining credit receives a rude shock, and the community suffers a loss. This is no fancy sketch: there are dozens of instances to hand: and time alone must show whether the application of scientific principles might have conducted to different results.

I have often read, both in the English and Colonial press, of the glowing distaste of the "youth of the period" to learning trades or occupations where mechanical skill or manual labour is involved, and his intense yearnings after something "respectable": of a plethora of candidates for the legal or medical professions, for clerkships, &c. &c. Well, this may be the fault of the age we live in; but, such being apparently the case, what better outlet could be devised for these "respectable" aspirations than the educational method I have indicated? Not only would the anxiety of *Pater-familias* for the future of his scions be allayed, but a body of young men would be in readiness to uphold one of the most remunerative industries the Colonies possess in the time to come, when, probably, from continuous and exhaustive production, the paying or non-paying nature of our gold-mines will have to be determined by the extraction of the precious metal even to the most minute particle.

Some of the larger quartz-mining companies of Victoria, recognising the absolute necessity for correct scientific treatment of the various ores met with in their mines, have retained the services of a large staff of experts,—notably the Port Philip Mining Company, at Clunes; and it is probably due to their exertions that this Company has been and continues to be able to pay handsome dividends from the poorest quartz operated upon in the Colony.

Having said so much as to the urgent necessity for at once initiating an embryo race of future "gold-savers," I will endeavour to point out how the consummation may be reached. The Province has the good fortune to possess, in Dr Black of the University, a gentleman, as I am informed, eminently qualified to impart a scientific education to his pupils; and I read that the Government intend erecting a crushing machine for testing quartz. Now, if, as it has been suggested, the operations at the mill were carried on in connection with the Professor's department, a splendid field for students would be opened. Here lies the matter in a nutshell: scientific instruction, illustrated by practical application, would in all probability furnish the mining world in a very short time with youths who might commence at once as "cadets" at our principal mills and mines; and in time the chrysalis would expand into the full-blown, intelligent, practical, and scientific manager and amalgamator. In conclusion, I would remark that until the above desiderata are acquired, we cannot expect to have stability assigned to our gold-fields, confidence felt in mining ventures, or an uninterrupted prosperity for the Province; as, without the two first, the onward march of Otago will be slow indeed.

VIATOR.

Bendigo, March 18, 1872.

In accordance with the requirements of "The Vaccination Act, 1871," pure vaccine lymph is now obtainable at the Dunedin Hospital, on application and without payment, by public vaccinators and legally qualified medical practitioners.

A small, but extremely pleasant and agreeable family, made a show in the Dunedin Mayor's Court on the 11th inst. Henry Fairbank was charged with cruelty beating and assaulting his wife, Maria Fairbank, on four separate occasions. It seems, however, that Henry did not have it all his own way; for, in cross-examination, Maria remembered cutting her husband's face with a two-pound weight about two years ago, but he had broken her nose with a gun since that time. She never threatened to use a carving knife; but she certainly had used a saw. The defendant was fined 10s. for the assaults, and bound over, in £50, to keep the peace towards his wife for twelve months.

BENDIGO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

March 20.

The intense drought still continues, and, in consequence, mining is almost at a standstill,—as, with the exception of a few men raising stone in the Cromwell and Colclough mines, and occasionally a little spasmodic activity at the mills, there is literally nothing doing; so to assert that business wears a lively aspect here, would be to draw extensively on the imagination. The characteristic facial expression of Bendigo is very sombre indeed, but as there is no redress, we must try to "grin and bear it" with Christian resignation.

Anderson and party, on the "Deep Lead," bottomed the shaft alluded to in former correspondence, but unfortunately struck the high reef at 106 feet. Having, however, satisfactorily determined that the deep ground continues through their claim, they are sinking another shaft to the southward, and are down over 60 feet. Halcrow and party, in the next claim, are getting out excellent washdirt, and from their preparations for a winter campaign, are evidently satisfied with their prospects.

The Rise and Shine Company, during the present scarcity of water, are busily engaged in box-slucing. I have wondered that this party have not continued the prospecting of their reef, but I believe a certain want of unanimity of opinion as to its value has been the cause of a cessation of operations. It is a pity to see this fine property lying dormant: the Alta Company, having their mill so near at hand, might be able to do something with it, and perhaps retrieve past ill-luck. By-the-by, a rumour informed us that this mining property was to have been sold by public auction on Saturday, but seeing no intimation to that effect in your journal, I declined to put faith in the report, for I do not think it at all likely that the body of shareholders would permit the sale without due publicity being first given in the local paper.

The great event of the past fortnight has been a raid by Mr McLean's overseers. A great number of horned beasts were driven off to the Clyde pound, to be followed shortly by another instalment if no abatement of the nuisance takes place. In all fairness, I think the squatter is just: he permits the miner to run his horse on the station, and perhaps a cow or two for domestic purposes. But this does not suit our incipient cattle-graziers, who have in some instances large mobs feeding at the expense of "Big Jock,"—and it appears—as a crony of mine remarks—"he's no the mon to allow it," and perfectly right too: every man is entitled to his own, "Big Jock" included, notwithstanding his connection with that bovine and ovine order who are popularly but erroneously supposed to be the natural enemies of the miner.

Mr McLachlan, of Rocky Point Ferry, being unable to work his punt in consequence of the river silting up at his crossing, has removed the pontoon lower down, and sinking his private grievances, has consorted with Mr McPherson, his rival. Of course a bitter pill is swallowed, and spleen must be vented somewhere; so the "gentle" public has been selected as the victim, and an increased tariff of fares is inflicted "to suit the times" (of punt-owners). It is possible that the repeal of the old "Ferry Ordinance" will be found to have been premature, if Her Majesty's lieges have to pay the piper because the ferry accommodation is in excess of their requirements. It is certainly a new feature in political economy, that competition should have the effect of raising prices.

Lady Barker, in her recently published book, "Travelling About," tells the following story:—"I was once at a ball which boasted the presence of four or five Maori chieftains. They stood together at one end of the room, keen-eyed and intelligent, with a slight air of contemptuous indifference, but no surprise in their glances. Extremes meet, and your true savage and your true dandy are never astonished, I believe, at anything. Well, upon this occasion, the chieftains stood silent and watchful, faultlessly attired in full evening dress, and looking the high-bred gentlemen they were, in spite of spiral patterns of bright blue tattoo all over their dusky faces. To them presently approached, with some fluidity, the prettiest young lady in the room, leaning on her father's arm. She enquired with a charming embarrassment, whether Te Henare, or Te anybody-else, would like to dance, professing her willingness to be their partner. Immediately the youngest and bluest chieftain stepped forward, and commenced pulling off his coat with alacrity, announcing his great desire to dance English dances, but entreating her to wait a moment whilst he took off his clothes! I leave you to imagine the discomfiture of the young lady. I hope her partner intended, if he had carried out his scheme, to substitute a mat, at all events, for the tight European garments; but this point will never be cleared up, for the fair damsel hastily retracted her offer, and departed swiftly, covered with confusion."

NOTES FOR "VIATOR."

(To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.)

SIR,—Whether I may be entitled to call myself a second Richmond on the battle-field of Quartz Enquiry or not, I should feel obliged if your ingenious Bendigo quartz investigating contributor would kindly give myself and the public the benefit of his experience and thought on the following questions that have arisen in my mind on reading his well-written and by no means undigested letters:—

1. Adopting the "igneous theory," how can it be accounted for that reefs generally follow a uniform direction: in other words, why, as a rule, do they run in parallel lines?

2. To what cause can their "underlie" be attributed?

3. Is it a common thing for fissures in the earth's crust, resulting from Plutonic agency, to have an angle of inclination?—or are they not, as in volcanic dykes, generally vertical from the source of eruption?

4. How does the "igneous theory" account satisfactorily for the formation of "walls"?

5. Are the almost microscopic threads of quartz that traverse the sandstones, pipe-clays of Australia, and the clay schists of New Zealand, of similar origin?

6. Granting the excessive degradation of this island, as Dr Hector assumes to be the fact,—would not reefs or lodes be found crossing gullies and ravines as boldly as spurs; showing that the abrasion—if such has been the power employed—of gullies was by no means broken their continuity?

7. If quartz, as a rule, becomes more compact and concrete as greater depths are reached,—a necessary inference of the "igneous theory,"—how does it degenerate often into mullock, as at Conroy's, Canada reef, and many other places?

8. How is it the "country" becomes softer in proximity to reefs at depths, as in the 700ft. workings in California Gully, Sandhurst?

6. If alloy is more abundant beneath the surface, how can the fact of its being "free" be accounted for in "The Amador" Mine, California, working at a depth of 1500 feet? I am, &c., J. S. Carrickton, March 16, 1872.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

(Before E. H. Carew, Esq., R.M.)

C. & W. COLCLOUGH v. T. HERRIGAN.—His Worship delivered judgment in this case as follows:—The plaintiffs sue upon an account for goods sold and delivered, amounting to £59 9s. 6d., less the sum of £10, for which they give defendant credit as part payment. The delivery of the goods charged for to the defendant's wife, who carried on defendant's business for him, has been proved by Charles Colclough, and has not been denied by defendant. A double line of defence has been taken—first, that there has a splitting of a cause of action; and in the second, that the accounts between the parties have been lately in litigation in the District Court, where a judgment was given for the balance found to be due. In support of this, Mr Wilson produced a summons issued out of the District Court at Clyde, but which shows by the bill of particulars that the suit was brought to recover upon two dishonoured acceptances and interest thereon, and contains no count for goods sold and delivered. Mr Wilson also gave evidence that the whole of the accounts between the parties had been opened up in that action. The defendant himself swore that he believed all he owed to the plaintiffs was on account of the verdict given against him in the District Court; but he appears not to take much part in his business, and to know very little of the accounts between them. Mr Colclough, in his evidence, says that the accounts were gone into, but he goes beyond Mr Wilson's evidence, and swears that it was for the purpose of discovering what payments had been made from December 1870, and whether these payments should or should not be appropriated to meet the acceptances. Mr Colclough is positive that those payments were allowed in that action as against the acceptances. A letter from plaintiffs to defendant, giving a statement of accounts on the 21st April, and showing a debit against defendant—including the acceptances—of £81 1s. 4d., less value of some casks which had been returned, has been put in by Mr Wilson, and relied upon as bearing upon the present claim; but I cannot see it in that light. The judgment given in the District Court is said to have been for about £14; plaintiffs have given credit for payment on 31st January of £10, and now sue for £49 10s. This makes, in all, £73 10s. The returned casks have then to be taken into account, and unless the number was considerable, it simply shows that the account has not grown by standing over. Judgment for the amount claimed, £49 9s. 6d.; costs of Court, 20s.; and professional costs, £3 3s.: in all, £54 2s. 6d.

ROBERT MCLAUGHLAN v. THOS. HERRIGAN.—Claim, £13 2s. This was an action brought to recover the above mentioned sum for wages. The plaintiff had worked for wages in the White Horse claim, Carrick Range, of which claim the defendant was part owner. Judgment was given for the amount claimed and 10s. costs: no execution to issue for fourteen days.

SLAUGHTERING LICENSE.—Joshua Perry applied for and obtained a license for slaughtering at Carrickton.

TRANSFER.—Thomas Hazlett obtained a temporary transfer of license from John McCornick, for the Carrick Range Hotel, Quartzville.

Boyle, who was charged in Auckland with having been overpaid £100 on a cheque by a teller in the bank of New Zealand, has been discharged from custody. His dismissal by the Magistrate was received with loud cheers by those present in Court.

WARDEN'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

(Before E. H. Carew, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

APPLICATIONS.

Protection.—Charles Colclough and five others obtained 60 days' protection for a quartz claim situated 300 yards north of Jackson's Reef, in Smith's Gully.

Extended Claim.—Isaac Brown obtained a certificate for an extended claim in Smith's Gully—one acre.

Tail Race.—Isaac Brown obtained leave to construct a tail race from the extended claim granted to him.

Prospecting Claim.—Charles Wilson, Robert Scott, and four others applied (through their agent, Mr H. W. Smythies) for a quartz prospecting claim situated about three-quarters of a mile north-west of Green and party's quartz claim, and close to Paddy's Gully, on the south side of the Carrick Range. The direction of the reef was reported to be nearly east and west.

NEWS BY THE SUEZ MAIL.

The Alhambra arrived at the Bluff on the morning of the 21st inst., bringing the Suez mail. She left Melbourne on the 14th, and transhipped the New Zealand mails and passengers from the steamship Nubia at Port Philip Heads.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India, has been assassinated at the Andaman Islands.

The Alabama excitement is subsiding. No rupture is now apprehended, and a friendly diplomatic arrangement is hoped for.

The Tichborne case is still unfinished.

The Attorney-General is addressing the jury.

The Royal Colonial Institute voted an address of sympathy to the Queen.

The collection of objects of science made by the Duke of Edinburgh is being exhibited.

A full Court declined to grant a new trial in the Firebrace case.

It is rumoured that Mr Childers will shortly receive the Presidency of the Board of Trade.

The labour market continues thoroughly disorganised. The workmen are increasing their demands.

An extensive seizure is reported of forged bank of Ireland notes at Limerick.

COMMERCIAL.

The exports for the month aggregate £1,600,200, showing a decline of £103,200. The New Zealand exports show an increase of £54,300.

There is great activity in the wool market, and the demand for private consumption continues unabated. Stocks are low, and a further advance in price is expected. The Liverpool sales opened with an advance of 2d.

Money is plentiful. The Bank rate of discount is 3 per cent.

New Zealand hemp is in good demand; stocks are almost exhausted, and prices have advanced 30s. per ton.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, February 1.

The Megara Commission has closed. Mr Childers was fully examined on the Admiralty administration.

A Bishop Patteson Memorial Church has been proposed for Norfolk Island.

The Bradford Chamber of Commerce has recommended larger supplies of deep combing wool.

The Pope and the Czar have been reconciled.

The panic on the stock exchange is subsiding.

Consols are 91½. The Bank rate is 3 per cent.

In the Tichborne case, Sir John Coleridge's speech has occupied twenty-four days, and is still unfinished. The evidence goes to show that the claimant is Arthur Orton.

The wool competition still continues. Greasy is twopence, and washed and scoured threepence higher than in December.

February 20.

Lord Hobart has been appointed Governor of Madras.

A reduction of a million on the Army Estimates is announced.

The United States Government have abolished the duties on tea and coffee.

The Spanish Ministry has resigned.

A destructive inundation has occurred at Nottingham.

The Imperial troops are to be withdrawn from the Cape of Good Hope.

The large consumption of Australian meats still continues.

The Pacific Islanders' Protection Bill has been introduced into Parliament.

Messrs Fitzherbert, Vogel, and Walcott have been created C.M.G.'s.

Large subscriptions have been made to the Livingstone exhibition fund.

The King of Spain has refused to accept the resignation of his Ministry.

The English Government are confident that the provisions of the Treaty of Washington will exclude America's extravagant claims. The Times admits that the American construction of the Treaty places England in an embarrassing position; but recommends the Government to demur to the American claims.

The Right Hon. Charles E. Denison, ex-Speaker, has been raised to the Peerage.

The wool sales were opened on the 8th February with 113,000 bales. There was a crowded attendance, and the spirited competition established an advance of twopence.

Blanqui, the Communist leader, has been sentenced to transportation.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been

visiting the Queen at Osborne.

The Ballot Bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons by a large majority.

A banquet was given to Mr Verdon. Earl Kimberley was in the chair, and the Dukes of Edinburgh and Manchester, and other leading men, were present. It was a great success. Mr Charles Cowper and Mr Verdon were knighted.

M. Thiers, in opposing the Comte de Chambord, says he will neither abdicate nor become King without a revolution.

The Times says no Confederate vessel was equipped in England during the war. The leading American papers are quiet on the subject.

Lady Mayo has been created a Peeress in her own right.

The Viceroyalty of India has been refused by Lord Kimberley.

Prince Bismark offers to mediate between England and America.

CALCUTTA.

On the evening of the 8th February, the Viceroy, after inspecting the convict settlement at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands, was about to embark in the launch to proceed to the ship Glasgow, when, in the darkness, an assassin broke through the guard and stabbed him twice in the back. The Viceroy fell, or jumped, into the water, and was picked up dead. The assassin is named Shere Ali, a prisoner under sentence of penal servitude for life for murder, and who had obtained a ticket-of-leave for good behaviour. The only reason he gave for the commission of the crime was that God had ordered him to kill an enemy to his country. When sentenced to death he appeared to regard his position with triumph.

Lord Napier has left Ceylon for Calcutta as Acting-Viceroy.

LATE AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

The items given below (which we clip from the Daily Times) were telegraphed from the Bluff to Dunedin on arrival of the mail steamer from Melbourne:—

MELBOURNE, March 14.

A mining speculator at Ballarat, named Honeyman, levanted, leaving heavy liabilities. He is said to have gone to New Zealand.

Hancock, who was sentenced to death for committing a rape on his own daughter at Ballarat, has had his sentence commuted into fourteen years' imprisonment, the first three in irons.

In the race for the Australian Cup Saladin and Dutchman ran two dead heats. In the final run off Saladin won by half a neck.

Robinson, who was one of the principal together with the two seconds, in the late fight at Sandhurst in which Robert Taylor was killed, have been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

The ship Calcutta, from London, has been towed into harbour disabled.

Mr Donahoe, solicitor, pulled the nose of Mr George Paton Smith, barrister, with the precincts of the Court. The Judge imprisoned Mr Donahoe for some hours in contempt of Court.

The Omnibus Company propose to lay street tramways in the city. The scheme will probably be opposed.

Another action has been brought against Dr Blair for indecently assaulting Miss Clapp some years since.

Fearny has been committed for trial at the Coroner's inquest for the murder of Marks at the Fitzroy Gardens. The evidence disclosed by inference the grossest immorality.

SYDNEY.

Conn has been committed for trial for the murder of a woman near Nindeyer.

Ackroyd, a Sheriff's clerk, has been committed for trial on a charge of embezzling public moneys.

Rain is much wanted. The Botany Bay reservoir contains only one month's supply. The elections are over; the Government is weak.

Typhoid fever is spreading amongst prisoners in Parramatta gaol.

The body of a man, with the skull smashed in—supposed to be the steward of the Rosa—has been found floating in the harbour.

BRISBANE.

Two more survivors of the New Guinea expedition have reached Cardwell, badly wounded. The survivors of the wreck have been attacked by natives, and the captain and two others are known to have been murdered. 43 are still missing.

The steamers Zenoni and Governor Bligh, manned by volunteers from Sydney, men belonging to H.M.S. Basilisk, together with the schooner Peri, are out in search of the missing men belonging to the New Guinea expedition, who left the Maria on a raft.

ADELAIDE.

Bush fires are very prevalent. Destruction is being caused by a plague of locusts.

Judge Gwynne is seriously ill.

The body of Mr Hayes, schoolmaster, been found in the river Torrens. He is expected to have been murdered.

LAUNCESTON.

Mr Harris's stores at Westbury have been burned. The damage is estimated at £2000.

In one of the country districts "out" in the Nelson Province, a man was charged with a petty theft; but when the constable came to be sworn, it was discovered there was no Bible, and a search of two hours in the neighbourhood proved of no avail in procuring one. As a way out of the difficulty the culprit had to be dismissed. The discharge should be marked out as a suitable field for the labours of a missionary.

Influence of Trees on Climate.

—o—

On several occasions, in these columns, we have advocated the planting of forest trees in this neighbourhood, to the end, not only that a more luxuriant vegetation may be encouraged and preserved, but that the rainfall may be rendered more copious and frequent, — a condition of things so much to be desired in this arid climate. We here reprint selections from a highly interesting paper read by Mr Gammack at a recent quarterly meeting of the Lincoln Farmers' Club, in Canterbury:—

"This late severe drought, though worse than has been for several years, is not unusual. Nearly every year we have a long spell of dry, scorching weather; sometimes in spring, sometimes in summer, and at other times after harvest; checking vegetation, killing the young grass and clover, and rendering the calling of farmers and graziers very uncertain.

"A great deal of discussion has been going on lately in Australia, India, and America regarding the clearing of large tracts of forest-land. It is alleged that where the hill-sides have been cleared of timber the springs have dried up, and less rain has fallen than formerly, and that the country is more subject to long droughts and heavy floods; that the rain, instead of falling among the trees, and being there partly absorbed, now falls on the parched hill-sides and runs off at once, thereby causing heavy floods. Humboldt says that 'trees exhale fluid from their leaves, in the first place for their own benefit, but various important secondary effects follow from this process; one of them is, maintaining a suitable portion of humidity in the air. Not only do they attract and condense the moisture, suspended in the air and borne by the wind over the earth's surface, which, falling from their leaves, keeps the ground below moist and cool, but they can, by means of their roots, pump it up from a very considerable depth, and raising it into the atmosphere, diffuse it over the face of the country. Trees, by their perspiration from their leaves, surround themselves with an atmosphere constantly cool and moist.'

"I could give hundreds of facts in support of the foregoing opinions, but will confine myself to a few. Egypt, well known for its dry climate, had formerly about six rainy days on an average per year, but since the last and present Viceroy planted many millions of trees there are now on an average twenty-four rainy days recorded.

"The Emperor Napoleon, convinced of the great benefit the barren and swampy districts of France would derive if planted with trees, commanded many millions of them to be planted in these portions of the empire. He also planted thousands of acres of the desert in Algiers with suitable forest trees, and three years ago some of these plantations, especially the Australian species, had reached a growth of twelve and fifteen feet; and already a great change of the climate is observed, and twice as much rain falls about these plantations as formerly.

"The Island of Mauritius has been settled by Europeans for the last 250 years, and being in the heart of the Indian Ocean, and the centre of the island covered with forests, such a thing as drought was unknown; but during the last forty years a great change has been going on, the greater portion of the timber has been cut down, and the land appropriated to sugar plantations; and since then they have had several seasons of excessive drought.

"I think we are greatly indebted to the Hon. John Hall for the introduction of the 'Planting of Forest Trees Act,' which I think will exercise a very beneficial effect in this Province. There is no part of the Australian Colonies where so much has been done in the planting of trees and hedges in so short a time as there has been done in Canterbury; and in no country is it more wanted. Already it is said to have affected the climate round Christchurch, and more rain falls there now than formerly.

"I will now say a few words on trees as means of shelter. It is astonishing to what an extent a good gorse hedge will give shelter on these plains. Last month I saw stacks of corn a chain from a low fence standing without a sheaf displaced by the wind, while elsewhere every one was levelled and tossed about. Now, a belt of trees, say a chain wide, would in a very few years reach a height of thirty or forty feet, and afford shelter the width of an ordinary sized paddock. It would also be of great advantage to the grain crops, as the sheltered side of a fence is always better and earlier than the rest of the field. In winter and early spring, it would be of much advantage to stock of all kinds, and a great saving would be effected in the lambing season of the lives of both ewes and lambs, and all kinds of stock would thrive better in well-sheltered fields, though bare of feed, than in good feed in badly exposed situations.

"I would therefore strongly urge on every member of the club to plant as many trees as possible during the coming winter. A great many in this district have now passed through struggle for existence, which all settlers experienced for the first few years, and farmer with a large balance at his banker's cannot invest his money to better advantage than by planting a few acres with forest trees. Hitherto we have been anxious for an immediate return, but I am confident that what I recommend, though slow, will give a far surer return than any kind of grain crop."

A Model Mining Report.

—o—

"Ægles," writing in the *Australasian*, has the following:—"He is at it again. Mr Spain, a legal manager (who really should not be tied down to so prosaic a pursuit), dazzled the shareholders of the Tooke mine with visions of England, home, and beauty as the imminent consequence of owning that very peculiar stock. About another mine, the Prince Alfred, Gipps Land, he has fallen into fresh ecstasies. He furnishes a report of prodigious dimensions, of which this is a sample:—'Ten months ago, when adversity had fairly set in, and clamour was rampant, I intimated that the time would certainly arrive when I should be enabled to refute every accusation, and substantiate the statement that the Prince Alfred would become a worthy and important company. Gentlemen,—That time has arrived, and I am prepared to fulfil the undertaking I then pledged myself to accomplish, to leave not a charge unanswered, but to convince the weak-hearted of the soundness of my judgment, and satisfy them of the integrity of my motives. . . . Frankly, and I trust comprehensively, I have endeavoured to impress on your minds, with all the full and unerring force that truth can convey, my conscientious belief of your mine's worth, and it is not enthusiasm, but a well-grounded opinion, justified by fair inference, which prompts me to admit the probability that, attendant on successful development in the present level, and a display equal to that exhibited in the Concord, the stock will yet be in great demand at prices far in excess of those now ruling, and even when they shall have advanced to double their present value,' &c. After these glowing periods it must have rather a chilling effect to learn from Mr Spain that 'the income for the half-year has been derived exclusively from capital account obtained by six calls of 1s each;' and from the mining manager 'that the operations at the mine for the past half-year have been on a rather limited scale.' The drop from the sublime is just a little abrupt."

Treatment of Pyrites (Firestone).

—o—

The Hastings (Tapu Creek) correspondent of the *Thames Advertiser*, in a communication published in that journal on the 28th February, says:—

Considerable interest is now being taken in the pyrites (sulphuret of iron) which abounds in this locality. The Hope people are about to experiment on a larger scale than hitherto. They have got a boiler plate on which to roast the pyrites, and as soon as a ton is ready, it is to be further manipulated in Buckland's herdan. Small tests have recently yielded at the rate of 150 ounces to the ton of pyrites, but I shall be agreeably disappointed if the ton to be experimented on realise 25 per cent. of that quantity. In Victoria and in California, mines have been worked in which the sulphides have been more highly auriferous than the quartz, and it is quite possible that the same may be the case here, as in several cases where the free gold decreases, the pyrites increases in quantity. First thing to be done is to concentrate the pyrites, then roast, grind, and amalgamate, or treat by Pail's Electric Dry Amalgamating Barrel Process, or by Chlorination.

For concentrating purposes, many different appliances have been used, such as hand or box buddles, revolving buddles, jiggers, dolly tubs, sludge dressing machines, tables (differing in size, structure, and motion), cradles, hides of animals having the hair on, blankets (to be washed by hand), revolving blankets, Brown and Stansfield's Patent Concentrator, Wheeler and Randall's Tubular Concentrator, &c., &c. The last-mentioned is said to be very effective, the table having a vibratory motion at right angles to the current, at the rate of 360 per minute, each vibration being 5 inches in length. The sulphurets and heavier portions of ore pass into a sulphuretted box, which, by a pipe, can be adjusted to retain any desired proportion of the ores under treatment. The table is so constructed that it also acts as an amalgamator, and expert amalgamists report of its capabilities in the most flattering manner.

Iron pyrites, in the neighbourhood of Sandhurst, is nearly everywhere auriferous, and in some places argentiferous. Arsenical pyrites in most cases is highly auriferous, the latter being softer, but of greater specific gravity than the former. In the mines of Great Britain, about 150,000 tons of pyrites are annually produced, and used for alkali manufactures. As an export, a few tons of auriferous pyrites might be a lucrative speculation, as they would be carefully manipulated by the skilled appliances of the home country.

A short time ago, a leading article of the *Herald* highly recommended the use of salt water for the batteries at the Thames, stating that it was productive of several more penny-weights of gold to the ton. Sea water is said to contain salt in the proportion of about 1lb. of salt to 33lbs. of water, and with water of such high specific gravity, very fine gold floats away. The Chinamen at Sandhurst were the first to discover this peculiarity of brackish or salt water. The brackish water pumped out of some of the mines at Sandhurst is quite useless for saving fine gold, rain water saving at least from one-fourth to one-third more. Thus the Chinamen, for every 12 ounces of gold got by washing with brackish water, got 15 or 16 ounces when washing with rain water,—a very material difference to those interested as shareholders.

Stamp Mills for Quartz Crushing.

—o—

(Thames Guardian.)

A well-known American author states that the expression "Stamp Mill," in a limited sense, signifies simply the batteries; but in a broader sense, embraces not only the batteries, but the prime movers and all the machinery applicable to the reduction and concentration of ores, the amalgamation and the further treatment of the precious metals.

The works to which stamps are peculiarly well adapted, is the reduction of fragmentary ores coming from the "Ore Crusher," so as to pass through No. 4 and No. 5 screens. In this capacity, stamps arranged in straight batteries are unrivalled in efficiency, durability and simplicity. To accomplish the same kind of work, many different machines have been tried, failed, and either found their way as old iron to the furnace, or left where first reared as monuments of a sad experience.

A stamp weighing six hundred and fifty pounds, and making ninety ten-inch drops a minute, will in twenty-four hours reduce about two and one-half tons of hard rock, from and to the respective sizes named, and requires nearly one horse power for one ton of rock so reduced.

The feeding of the rock into the battery should be uniform, the practical rule being to feed so that iron to iron shall be heard as often as every tenth or fifteenth fall of the stamp. (This may do very well where pick points and gads never find their way to the stamper box, but with them occasionally, such feeding would play sad havoc with shoes and false bottoms, though made of cast steel or chilled iron.)

Looking to the erection of a stamp-mill, location is a subject of scarcely less importance than that of determining the prospective value of the mineral deposit for which the machinery is intended. The site should be selected with a view chiefly to its elevation, its accessibility to the mine and common thoroughfare, and to facilities offered for fuel, timber, and water. The height of the elevation for immediate mill purposes should not be less than twenty feet; besides, the fall below for carrying off the tailings should be at least one-and-a-half inches to the foot, unless there may be a surplus of water.

The floors of the mill should be arranged in steps, so that the material under treatment shall pass from machine to machine through the series with the least handling. The foundations of all the machinery must be firm—those of the stamper boxes in particular. The timber is placed as to its grain—either horizontal or vertical. The horizontal foundation is sometimes composed of a single timber, and sometimes of several. In either case they are laid across mud sills, or on brick or stone work. A single timber, termed a "stamper-bed," being employed, the stamper-boxes are secured in their places, either by large bolts or being let into it. If several pieces are used, they are bolted together, one piece acting as a bed for the box, and other two as side clamps. The vertical foundation is constructed in distinct sections, each of which, designed for a single box, is composed of several timbers framed and securely bound together with bolts, pegs, and hoops. In case of their being several sections, they are connected by clamps running lengthwise off the batteries. The bed-rock is usually sought for as the base of the vertical foundation, but when this lies too deep, resort is had to mud sills, brick, or stone work. The end of each frame of timber should be dressed level and smooth, so as to make an accurate fit with the planed bottom of the stamper box, which is to be bolted to it. The vertical foundation is preferable to the horizontal; for, being separate from the battery frame, the jar occasioned by the fall of the stamps is not communicated to the other machinery. It is also firmer, thus rendering the blow of the stamp more effective. Besides, in case of decay it can readily be repaired without detriment to the frame of the battery.

The main driving shaft is, in some instances, coupled with the cam-shaft, and in others is connected with it by means of a counter-shaft and gearing, or belt and pulleys. When the coupling is used, the cam-shaft is frequently employed as a driving shaft for the machinery. In case of the counter-shaft being adopted, it is usually placed at the foot and in front of the batteries, but sometimes is put from fifteen to twenty feet from them and ten or more feet above the level of this position. The connection between the intermediate and motor shafts may be made by direct coupling or by intervening machinery. The stamps, grinders, and amalgamators, and commonly the separators, are driven by this shaft.

Another counter-shaft for the ore-crusher, and sub-counter shafts, deriving their motions from the main intermediate shaft, for driving respectively the amalgamators and the concentrators, are generally introduced. When the elevated counter-shaft is employed, the ore-crusher is driven by a sub-counter-shaft placed on the top of the battery frame. As a general proposition the application of intermediate shafts is preferable to that of the direct couplings; for in the former case, the batteries, and the amalgamating machinery may be run or stopped at pleasure, the one without interfering with the other; whereas in the latter case, the amalgamating machinery, receiving its motion through the cam-shaft, is subject to all its delays. Besides, both the motive machinery and that driven from the cam-shaft are exposed to no little wear and tear, produced by the fall of the stamps, and the concussion of the cams and discs, although much of this is saved by the use of fly wheels on the cam

shafts. But whether it is better to put the intermediate shaft near the foot of the battery or to elevate it as described, is not fully settled. If it is placed on the lower position, its journals and bearings are liable to be injured by crushed ore from the battery getting into the pillow-blocks. Another important objection is, that the cam-shaft belt is rendered too short to secure the best mechanical results; otherwise, as the running machinery is entirely out of the way of the workmen, the plan seems almost faultless.

MISCELLANEA.

—o—

The Chief-Justice of New Zealand, Sir G. Arney, has ruled that a final discharge does not entirely release a bankrupt from his debts. Creditors may afterwards apply to the Court for an order for the bankrupt to set aside a portion of his income to satisfy the debts contracted prior to insolvency.

Matrimonial Exchange.—Our market to-day has been very steady. Liberal offers being now very difficult to obtain, has caused acceptances to be at a great discount. Kisses are in great demand, having this past week met with very favourable returns. Nothing much doing in maternal frowns, so the time-bargains may now be settled without difficulty. Heavy purses are much inquired for. Stocks, with small capital, have not once been sought after. Sly squeezes are very brisk. Blushes are very scarce, none having been seen in the market for a length of time. Jealousy is rising considerably. Other things remain almost the same as before, with the exception of scandal, which is rather on the advance.—*Punch*.

The following description of "a fine old man," by Mark Twain, is worth reading:—"John Wagner, the oldest man in Buffalo—one hundred and four years old—recently walked a mile and a half in two weeks. He is as cheerful and bright as any of these other old men that charge around so in the newspapers, and in every way as remarkable. Last November, he walked five blocks in a rainstorm, without any shelter but an umbrella; and cast his vote for Grant, remarking that he had voted for 47 Presidents,—which was a lie. His 'second crop' of rich brown hair arrived from New York yesterday, and he has a set of new teeth coming from Philadelphia. He is to be married next week to a girl 102 years old, who still takes in washing. They have been engaged for 80 years, but their parents persistently refused their consent until three days ago. John Wagner is two years older than the Rhode Island veteran, and yet has never tasted a drop of liquor in his life,—unless you count whisker."

Millard, the banker and newspaper speculator, who died recently in Paris, and who founded the *Paris Journal*, which at one time had a circulation of nearly half-a-million copies, was an enthusiastic believer in the advantages of liberal advertising. One day he had at his table nearly all the proprietors of the leading Paris dailies. They conversed about advertising. Millard asserted that the most worthless articles could be sold in vast quantities, if liberally advertised. Emile de Girardin, of *Le Progrès*, who was present, took issue with him on the subject. "What will you bet," exclaimed Millard, "that I cannot sell in one week 100,000 frames' worth of the most common cabbage seed, under the pretext that it will produce mammoth cabbages?" All I have to do is to advertise it at once in a whole page insertion in the daily papers of this city." Girardin replied that he would give him a page in his paper for nothing, if he should win his wager. The other newspaper publishers agreed to do the same thing. At the expiration of the week, they inquired of Millard how the cabbage seed had flourished. He showed them that he had sold nearly twice as much as he had promised, while orders were still pouring in; but said the joke must stop there; and no further orders would be fulfilled.

"Come no and Teetotal!"—The *San Francisco News Letter* says:—"We are in receipt of a neatly printed pamphlet entitled 'The Teetotaler,' which starts out on its career of usefulness 'under the auspices' of one John Bob. John begins refreshingly thus:—"Oh, brother! why will ye, and why will ye not? Lo! the crystalline liquid drippeth from the rock, and wasteth upon the plain;—and ye will not. The fiery poison moveth itself in the glass;—and ye will. O miserable blind! there is no safety for thee but in our band of Teetotalers! Come up and teetotal! Come and join thy thirsty spirit unto ours, even as a drop is joined unto its ocean!" If John means this last as an invitation to drop in and take a drink, he ought to tell us where his bar is.—Mr Bob, as a philologist, you are without a parallel; the verb "to teetotal" is the grandest conception of the age. Hereafter it shall be the darest pleasure of our existence to visit the public schools, and hear that delicious part of speech conjugated. Fancy the rupture of hearing from the rosy lips of some young thing such verbal music as this: "I teetotal, you teetotal, he teetotal," etc., through all the moods and tenses! We have never teetotalled you, Mr Bob, but your touching picture of the water going to waste on that unappreciative prairie affects us to tears. We know at last why the ocean is called "a waste of waters"; it was christened so by a teetotaler, who grieved because he could not drink it all. John Bob,—if we had your mouth drawn over a pump-spout and a deluged water-tight above the edges, we should exult and deprecate the handle of that useful machine with unwavering constancy, until your skin should be equal in tension to the head of an drum. Then we should beat upon the drum and sing a song of praise."

Government Notices

NOTICE.

SUBSIDIES TO WORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WATER UPON THE GOLD-FIELDS.

Companies or Persons desirous of making APPLICATION for SUBSIDIES under the "Immigration and Public Works Act," will obtain the necessary information at the Warden's Office.—(See *New Zealand Gazette*, Jan. 1872).

(Signed) C. E. HAUGHTON,

Under-Secretary for Public Works,
Gold-fields Department.

Dunedin, January 12, 1872.

28

LAND TRANSFER ACT.

LANDS ALIENATED or Contracted to be Alienated from the Crown in fee, prior to the coming into the operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," may be brought under the provisions of the Act by application from the persons entitled thereto.

ALL LANDS ALIENATED from the Crown after the coming into operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," are subject to, and must be dealt with in manner prescribed by the Act.

The following are examples of the fees payable for bringing land under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act:—

1. When the Title consists of a Grant, dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, none of the land included in which has been dealt with:—

Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the applicant: value of land, £100 ... 0 11 2

Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the purchaser: value of land, £100 ... 1 11 2

These charges are increased by 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

2. When the Applicant is the original Grantee, and the land has been dealt with; or where the Applicant is not the original Grantee:—

Where the value of the land is £100 2 14 2

Where the value of the land is £200 3 3 4

Where the value of the land is £300 3 12 6

Where the value of the land is £400 4 1 8

Where the value of the land is above £400, the fees increase at the rate of 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

These Charges also represent the cost of Conveying Land.

Inasmuch as applicants to bring land under the Act can direct the certificates of title to issue in the names of any other persons.

Credit for Fees is given,

when desired by the applicant, in all cases where the proprietor applies to have the land registered under the Act in his own name, and the fees may remain unpaid until the land is dealt with.

Any person, therefore, who wishes to bring his land under the provisions of the Act, in order that whenever he deals with it, he may be in a position to avail himself of the facilities afforded by having a Registered Title, can do so without any present cost, by allowing the fees to remain unpaid until such dealing takes place. He will then be in a position to Mortgage, Transfer, Lease, or otherwise deal with his land at a moment's notice.

Any Title, however long and complex, may be investigated at a cost to the applicant of only Five Shillings; for if the title is rejected, all fees are returned, with the exception of that amount.

CERTIFICATES OF TITLE ARE ABSOLUTELY INDEFEASIBLE.

Under the Old System

of Conveyancing, if a single deed is lost, the title is in many cases rendered absolutely defective, and therefore unmarketable, while in others it can only be rectified at great cost. Persons who bring their land under the Act surrender all their deeds, and receive in exchange a certificate of title, a duplicate of which is retained in the office. If the certificate in the possession of the registered proprietor is at any time lost, or destroyed by fire, &c., a new certificate is supplied by the Registrar at a small cost.

All Titles are guaranteed by the Government.

On all Conveyances by Deed

under the old system, the cost of Registration in the Deeds Registry, OVER AND ABOVE THE SOLICITOR'S CHARGE, is never less than FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, frequently very much more; while land which has been brought under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act can be transferred at a TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN SHILLINGS where a whole section is conveyed; and where only part is conveyed, (and therefore a fresh certificate of title necessitated,) of THIRTY-ONE SHILLINGS, which is the HIGHEST SUM ALLOWED by the Act, no matter what the value or area of the land.

Under the Regulations in force on and after the 1st of January, 1872, the charge for certificates of title issued upon Memoranda of Transfer is REDUCED TO TEN SHILLINGS in all cases where the VALUE OF THE LAND IS UNDER TEN POUNDS.

The TOTAL COST of executing a MORTGAGE or LEASE of land registered under the Act is TWELVE SHILLINGS, no matter what the amount involved.

A Mortgage may be transferred or discharged, or a Lease transferred or surrendered, for FIVE SHILLINGS.

These Operations involve no Delays.

Government Notice

The following are some of the advantages conferred by the Land Transfer System:—

1. It secures the principal benefits and advantages sought to be attained in a system of registration of deeds.
2. It renders retrospective investigations of title unnecessary as to all lands registered.
3. It simplifies the titles to Real Property for the future.
4. It makes purchasers of the fee and leases perfectly secure.
5. It simplifies to the utmost possible extent the forms of transfer and the modes of conveyance.
6. It increases the saleable value of land.
7. It tends to lower the rate of interest on loans secured on lands.
8. It gives facilities for the sale of large estates in allotments.
9. Transactions can be effected at a moment's notice, and at a minimum of cost.
10. Frauds in the purchase and sale of land are effectually prevented, because the certificate of title in the possession of the vendor shows the exact condition of the estate, i.e., if the estate be mortgaged, encumbered, or leased. Memoranda disclosing the particulars of any such transactions affecting the estate are written upon the certificate of title.

FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THE LAND TRANSFER ACT.

(Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 64, of 9th December, 1871.)

For bringing Land under the provisions of the Act:—

When the title consists of a grant dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, and none of the land included therein has been dealt with ... 0 2 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £300 ... 1 0 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £200, and does not exceed £300 ... 0 15 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £100, and does not exceed £200 ... 0 10 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value does not exceed £100 ... 0 5 0

Contributions to Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold in possession derived by settlement, will, or intestacy:—

In the pound sterling ... 0 0 1

Other fees:—

For every application to bring land under the Act ... 0 5 0

For certificate of title where the same is issued in the name of any applicant grantee ... Nil

For certificate of Title issued upon any memorandum of transfer where the consideration is under £10 and is not nominal ... 0 10 0

For every other certificate of title ... 1 0 0

Registering memorandum of transfer, mortgage, encumbrance or lease ... 0 10 0

Registering transfer or discharge of mortgage or of encumbrance, or the transfer or surrender of a lease ... 0 5 0

Registering proprietor of any estate or interest derived by settlement or transmission ... 0 10 0

For every power of attorney ... 0 10 0

For every registration abstract ... 1 0 0

For cancelling registration abstract ... 0 5 0

For every revocation order ... 0 10 0

Noting caveat ... 0 10 0

Cancelling or withdrawal of caveat, and service of notice to caveat or caveat ... 0 5 0

Issuing order for foreclosure ... 1 0 0

For every search ... 0 2 0

For every general search ... 0 5 0

For every map or plan deposited ... 0 5 0

For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited ... 0 10 0

For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity, or re-entry by lessee ... 0 10 0

For registering vesting of lease in mortgage, consequent on refusal of trustee in bankruptcy to accept the same ... 0 10 0

For entering notice of marriage or death ... 0 10 0

For entering notice of writ or order of Supreme Court ... 0 10 0

Taking acknowledgment of married women ... 0 5 0

Taking declaration in case of lost grant or other instrument, or where production of duplicate is dispensed with ... 0 10 0

Taking affidavit or statutory declaration ... 0 5 0

For the exhibition or return of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting or returning deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor ... 0 5 0

For certified copy, first five folios, per folio of seventy-two words ... 0 5 0

For every folio or part folio after first five ... 0 0 8

For every instrument drawn on parchment ... 0 2 0

When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first ... 0 2 6

Lands purchased from the Crown since the coming into operation of the Land Transfer Act cannot be dealt with under the old system.

W. S. MOORHOUSE,

Registrar-General of Land.

135

Holloway's Medicines

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and influenza may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and biliousness.

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system, as they remove all cause of maladies, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats.

How all important it is to check the first departure from health! all may do so by taking Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all diseases of the skin, may be immediately checked, and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two, or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach, warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnaturally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Serofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Dolorous
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c. &c.

* * * There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

WHEELER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

R. T. WHEELER,

COLLECTOR,

Advertising and General Commission Agent.

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly, 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

Dunedin Advertisement

Established Twenty Years.

G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,

NURSERYMAN,

SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand

Agricultural and Garden Seeds

Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in season

Garden Tools

Pruning Gloves

Flower Pots, &c. &c.

L. L. Smith's Medicines

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your looks! Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits and pluck, who feel that they are wasting and pining, and who are gradually getting weaker and weaker, from causes they have not the courage or the desire to acquaint their family attendant with; in all such cases, Mr L. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has devoted his lifetime to the study of such complaints, having been a pupil and assistant of the late Dr Culverwell, of London, who made these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of their secret ever being divulged.

In cases of extreme Nervous Debility, where the patient feels that he is exhausted and physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without fatigue, then and there the person so situated should at once consult Mr L. L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates, but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Palpitations of the heart, a tendency also to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have NOT—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure And wisdom with mirth;"

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, eaten into their very vitals. Many "old young men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to, and by their having been quacked by the unqualified and unskilful medical men, at last given up all hope and succumbed, and are aged in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil the duties which they were sent to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer, Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr L. L. SMITH wishes to impress upon those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge and practice, that as an expert in these diseases, he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans and quacks, who not only extort the money out of the pockets of the patients, but are continually ruining the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly present themselves to him from all parts of the different colonies, who are thoroughly bankrupt in health and pocket, and they then lament, when too late, the horrible deception which has been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and swindle the public, by selling bottles of nuck, under the name of "Dr Ricord's Essence of Life," "Balm of Syriacum," and a mass of other quackeries, whose sole province is to extract money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that the only guarantee they can have that they will be honestly and skilfully treated, is the fact that the person to whom they apply for advice is a legally-qualified medical man, who has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking aid? Secondly, that his long residence in the place, and his position, is at least a guarantee of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter: fee, £1.

By the above means, any male or female patient can, by describing their symptoms, avoid the unpleasantness, in many cases, of a personal interview, and the patient can retain his incognito.

Medicines appropriately packed to avoid observation are sent to all parts of the colonies, with plain letters as to diet, &c.

Mr L. L. SMITH consults personally daily—mornings between 11, and evenings between 7 and 9, 92 Bourke-street east, Melbourne.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

Printed and published every Tuesday afternoon by the Proprietors, MATTHEWS & FENWICK, at their Printing Office, Melmore Terrace.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1872.